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1. Graduate schools of veterinary medicine are normally branches of another institution such as the All Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine in Kuzminki near Moscow and the State Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine and Zootechny in Kharkov. Veterinary doctors are sent to graduate schools for two or three months every three years to brush up and learn new techniques. The subjects studied would depend upon the line in which the student specialized.

2. In order to attend schools of veterinary medicine a student had to be a high school graduate. The course was for four or five years, depending on the student's background. Graduates were highly qualified. The curriculum included the following:

physics
meteorology
chemistry, inorganic and organic
analytical chemistry
physical chemistry
botany
zoology
comparative anatomy
parasitology
normal anatomy
histology
embryology
physiology of animals
biochemistry
genetics
surgical pathology and clinic
operative surgery with topographical anatomy
special pathology and therapeutics of interior of animals and clinic
infectious diseases with epizootology and clinic
zoo hygiene
historical materialism(Bolshevist philosophy)
horse shoeing and diseases of the hoof
eye illnesses
obstetrics

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exteriorology
political economy
general zootechnics
techniques and economics of agriculture and practical work
pathology and pathological physiology
microbiology
thermocology with prescriptions and pharmaceutical techniques

pathological anatomy and histology
diagnostics with prognostical clinic and clinic laboratory
special zootechnics
science of milk and practical works
meat technology, slaughtering and refrigeration
veterinary law
economical planning
estate and public measures concerning veterinarians
insurance of animals
statistics
Ukrainian language
military training

3. The military training included basic training and special training in the duties of veterinary doctors in the army. At graduation, veterinary doctors were given a rank of Doctor of 3rd grade, which is the equivalent of major, and is the lowest rank that can be given to a doctor in the Soviet army.

4. School for veterinary feldshers. To attend a school for feldshers, a student had to be a graduate of the ninth grade or be able to pass an examination given by the school. They study the same subjects as in a school of veterinary medicine, only in much less detail and for only two years. Upon graduation they work as aids to doctors in hospitals or as veterinary assistants at surgical points. They are very important in the USSR veterinary system.

5. Schools for veterinary sanitarians are special schools adjoining hospitals. Students are nominated by the manager of the Kolkhoz and need no special requirements. They are trained for two or three months and periodically are retrained for one month or so. Graduates are only used for daily control of animals.

6. In the province of Dnepropetrovsk in 1940 there were 205 veterinary doctors, 602 feldshers and 930 sanitarians. In 1942 in the same province there were 115 veterinary doctors, 600 feldshers and 765 sanitarians. Although these ratios were typical of all of the USSR, there were a larger number of each per province in Ukrainian SSR than in the provinces of other republics. There were 25 provinces in Ukrainian SSR.

7. Veterinary personnel were compelled to go to the area in which they were needed the most, providing sufficient volunteers were not available. Veterinary districts were more or less in keeping with administrative districts. The number of veterinary personnel required was based on the number of animals in the district. Normally there would be two, three or four stations per district, with each station serving several Kolkhozes. The system looked excellent on paper and would have worked very satisfactorily except for the fact that the peasants did not care for their animals properly. Veterinary doctors were forbidden to have any private practice. They were often transferred from one district to another quite rapidly, depending on how quickly they became familiar with the people they served. The best way to stay in one place was to associate with no one in the district. Those who were in most disfavor were sent to districts in Asiatic USSR.

8. The Soviets had an agreement with all bordering countries that allowed Soviet personnel to enter 75 kilometers into the countries to inoculate livestock. Due to differences with Turkey, this agreement was not carried out on the Turkish border; but it was with Iran, Afghanistan, Outer Mongolia, Manchuria and part of Sinkiang. [redacted] about the portion of the border from Kirgiz SSR to East Kazakhstan. In spite of these precautions a plague would sometimes spread. Many veterinarians volunteered to be sent to those districts bordering Afghanistan and Outer Mongolia, particularly Tannu Tuva, because they could cross the borders and their living conditions were better.

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9. Measures of veterinary control were readily enforced, particularly along the Asiatic USSR border as described above. The Soviets always went to extremes in this regard. If they had any doubt as to whether or not livestock were infected, they killed them. Although the Soviets did not object to smuggled cattle crossing the border, they were immediately inoculated and sent to a slaughter house. All highways, railroads and rivers or other likely cattle crossings were well guarded at the borders to insure that all smuggled cattle were inoculated.

10. Veterinary personnel was not adequate. about 75% of the requirements for Ukrainian SSR were met and about 50% of the entire USSR's needs.

11. A complete list of chemotherapeutic agents commonly used in the USSR along with much useful data about them is contained in a book published in Moscow in 1948. It is called Veterinary Pharmacology and was written by I E Mozgovy, This book is reliable and can be purchased from the Four Continent Book Corp, 55 W 56th St, New York 19, N Y. In general the Soviets tried to reproduce agents that were discovered and produced by other countries. Most chemotherapeutic agents used by veterinarians in the USSR were prepared by chemist's shops.

12. Meat control in European USSR was very effective, while in Asiatic USSR it was not too effective. several cases of people becoming sick in the Asiatic USSR because of infected meat. There were also a few isolated cases in European USSR. In general this was more because of inadequate storage facilities than ineffective meat control. All meat was examined at the meat factories, but sometimes bad meat would be unavoidably overlooked. The fact that it was infected would not be discovered until after it had been distributed. If it was found to have anthrax, all the meat in the factory would be destroyed; because no record was kept showing the origin of the meat that had been distributed.

13. Such sicknesses as foot and mouth disease, anthrax (and rinderpest) never leave the boundaries of the State. By this, hese diseases are always present - never completely eliminated.

14. There is a large collective vegetable farm and packing plant in Kherson where the people are obliged to work. In September of 1935 an outbreak of poisoning occurred in Dnepropetrovsk and Odessa. about 2500 people were affected. About 1500 of these died. An anti-botulism serum prepared from horses was used to treat the patients and was credited with saving the others. Why it was not completely effective is not known. approximately the same number of people and deaths were involved at Odessa. Although the extent of this outbreak was considerably played down in the newspapers, it was fairly common knowledge among scientists in the area.

15. assume that the food was improperly handled at the factory. In addition to Dr Charczenko, the only other scientist working on this case was Dr Margolin, then director of the Sanitary Bacteriological Institute in Dnepropetrovsk.

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